

Project 3

Operation Analytics and Investigating Metric Spike

Project Description: This project aims to improve the company's operations and understand and explain sudden changes in key metrics by investigating the metric spikes from the data that is collected. This analysis helps to identify areas for improvement within the company by deriving valuable insights.

Approach: This project is executed using using SQL. It involves creation of database from the raw data, then extracting the data based on the relation between different tables and columns to obtain the required data, to analyze the insights from that data.

Tech-Stack Used: The tech-stack used for this project is MySQL Ver 8.0.37.

Insights:

Case Study 1: Job Data Analysis

Creating the database for Case Study 1

Code:

```
create database p3;  
show databases;  
use p3;
```

#Data imported to database p3 using " Table Data Import wizard "

```
# Changing STR type to DATETIME for ds column  
ALTER TABLE job_data ADD COLUMN temp_ds DATE;  
SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;  
UPDATE job_data SET temp_ds = STR_TO_DATE(ds, '%m/%d/%Y');  
ALTER TABLE job_data DROP COLUMN ds;  
ALTER TABLE job_data CHANGE COLUMN temp_ds ds DATE;
```

1) Jobs Reviewed Over Time:

Objective: Calculate the number of jobs reviewed per hour for each day in November 2020.

Code:

```
SELECT avg(jobs_per_day) AS no_jobs_reviewed_per_hour FROM (  
SELECT ds,  
count(job_id)/sum(time_spent)*60*60 AS jobs_per_day  
FROM job_data  
WHERE month(ds)=11 AND year(ds)=2020  
GROUP BY ds) AS table1;
```

Results:

	no_jobs_reviewed_per_hour
▶	126.18048333

Insights:

It is found that 126 jobs are reviewed per hour for each day in November 2020.

2) Throughput Analysis:

Objective: Calculate the 7-day rolling average of throughput (number of events per second).

Code:

```
SELECT count(event)/sum(time_spent) AS 7_day_rolling_average_of_throughput FROM  
job_data;
```

Results:

	7_day_rolling_average_of_throughput
▶	0.0268

Code:

```
SELECT ds AS date, count(event)/sum(time_spent) AS daily_throughput FROM job_data  
GROUP BY ds;
```

Results:

	date	daily_throughput
►	2020-11-30	0.0500
	2020-11-29	0.0500
	2020-11-28	0.0606
	2020-11-27	0.0096
	2020-11-26	0.0179
	2020-11-25	0.0222

Insights:

7-day rolling average of throughput is 0.0268.

Both 7-day rolling average and daily average are important to understand and improve the company's operations but 7-day rolling average can explain in a better way in which trend is the business is moving, so that changes can be made to improve the business in long term. Daily average reflects the sudden changes in the business which can help in short term to improve the business.

3) Language Share Analysis:

Objective: Calculate the percentage share of each language in the last 30 days.

Code:

```
SELECT language,
round((language_count/(SELECT count(*) FROM job_data))*100,2) AS percentage_of_language
FROM (
SELECT language, count(*) AS language_count FROM job_data
GROUP BY language) AS table1
GROUP BY language;
```

Results:

	language	percentage_of_language
►	English	12.50
	Arabic	12.50
	Persian	37.50
	Hindi	12.50
	French	12.50
	Italian	12.50

Insights:

In last 30 days, Persian language has the largest usage share of 37.50%. The remaining languages English, Arabic, Hindi, French and Italian have a share of 12.50% each.

4) Duplicate Rows Detection:

Objective: Identify duplicate rows in the data.

Code:

```
SELECT actor_id, count(*) FROM job_data
GROUP BY actor_id
HAVING count(*)>1;
```

Results:

	actor_id	count(*)
▶	1003	2

Insights:

Actor_id 1003 has two job_id, therefore actor_id 1003 has a duplicate row.

Case Study 2: Investigating Metric Spike**Code:**

Creating the database for Case Study 2

```
CREATE DATABASE project3;
```

```
SHOW DATABASES;
```

```
USE project3;
```

#TABLE - 1 users

```
CREATE TABLE users(
```

```
user_id INT,
```

```
created_at VARCHAR(100),
```

```
company_id INT,  
language VARCHAR(50),  
activated_at VARCHAR(100),  
state VARCHAR(50));
```

```
SHOW VARIABLES LIKE 'secure_file_priv';
```

```
LOAD DATA INFILE "C:/ProgramData/MySQL/MySQL Server 8.0/Uploads/users.csv"  
INTO TABLE users  
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','  
ENCLOSED BY '"'  
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'  
IGNORE 1 ROWS;
```

```
# Changing STR type to DATETIME for created_at column
```

```
ALTER TABLE users ADD COLUMN temp_created_at DATETIME;  
SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;  
UPDATE users SET temp_created_at = STR_TO_DATE(created_at, '%d-%m-%Y %H:%i');  
ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN created_at;  
ALTER TABLE users CHANGE COLUMN temp_created_at created_at DATETIME;
```

```
# Changing STR type to DATETIME for activated_at COLUMN
```

```
ALTER TABLE users ADD COLUMN temp_activated_at DATETIME;  
UPDATE users SET temp_activated_at = STR_TO_DATE(activated_at, '%d-%m-%Y %H:%i');  
ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN activated_at;  
ALTER TABLE users CHANGE COLUMN temp_activated_at activated_at DATETIME;
```

```
#TABLE - 2 events
```

```
CREATE TABLE events(  
  user_id INT,  
  occurred_at VARCHAR(100),  
  event_type VARCHAR(100),  
  event_name VARCHAR(100),  
  location VARCHAR(100),  
  device VARCHAR(50),  
  user_type INT);
```

```
LOAD DATA INFILE "C:/ProgramData/MySQL/MySQL Server 8.0/Uploads/events.csv"  
INTO TABLE events  
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','  
ENCLOSED BY '"'  
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'  
IGNORE 1 ROWS;
```

```
# Changing STR type to DATETIME for occurred_at column  
ALTER TABLE events ADD COLUMN temp_occurred_at DATETIME;  
UPDATE events SET temp_occurred_at = STR_TO_DATE(occurred_at, '%d-%m-%Y %H:%i');  
ALTER TABLE events DROP COLUMN occurred_at;  
ALTER TABLE events CHANGE COLUMN temp_occurred_at occurred_at DATETIME;
```

```
#TABLE - 3 email_events
```

```
CREATE TABLE email_events(  
  user_id INT,  
  occurred_at VARCHAR(100),  
  action VARCHAR(100),  
  user_type INT);
```

```
LOAD DATA INFILE "C:/ProgramData/MySQL/MySQL Server 8.0/Uploads/email_events.csv"
INTO TABLE email_events
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
ENCLOSED BY '"'
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
IGNORE 1 ROWS;
```

Changing STR type to DATETIME for occurred_at column

```
ALTER TABLE email_events ADD COLUMN temp_occurred_at DATETIME;
UPDATE email_events SET temp_occurred_at = STR_TO_DATE(occurred_at, '%d-%m-%Y %H:%i');
ALTER TABLE email_events DROP COLUMN occurred_at;
ALTER TABLE email_events CHANGE COLUMN temp_occurred_at occurred_at DATETIME;
```

1) Weekly User Engagement:

Objective: Measure the activeness of users on a weekly basis.

Code:

```
SELECT week(occurred_at) AS week_number, count(event_type) AS users_engagement FROM
events
WHERE event_type = 'engagement'
GROUP BY week_number;
```

Results:

	week_number	users_engagement
▶	17	8019
	18	17341
	19	17224
	20	17911
	21	17151
	23	18280
	22	18413
	24	19052
	25	18642
	29	20067
	26	19061
	30	21533
	28	20776
	27	19881
	31	18556
	32	16612
	33	16145
	34	16127
	35	784

Insights:

The above image shows the activeness of users on a weekly basis. Week number 30 has the most user engagement of 21533 users and week number 35 has the least engagement of 784 users.

2) User Growth Analysis:

Objective: Analyze the growth of users over time for a product.

Code:

```
SELECT year, week_number, users_number,  
sum(users_number) over(ORDER BY year, week_number) AS total_users FROM (  
SELECT year(created_at) AS year, week(created_at) AS week_number, count(*) AS users_number  
FROM users  
GROUP BY year, week_number) AS table1  
GROUP BY year, week_number;
```

Results:

year	week_number	users_number	total_users	year	week_number	users_number	total_users
2013	0	23	23	2013	23	50	973
2013	1	30	53	2013	24	45	1018
2013	2	48	101	2013	25	57	1075
2013	3	36	137	2013	26	56	1131
2013	4	30	167	2013	27	52	1183
2013	5	48	215	2013	28	72	1255
2013	6	38	253	2013	29	67	1322
2013	7	42	295	2013	30	67	1389
2013	8	34	329	2013	31	67	1456
2013	9	43	372	2013	32	71	1527
2013	10	32	404	2013	33	73	1600
2013	11	31	435	2013	34	78	1678
2013	12	33	468	2013	35	63	1741
2013	13	39	507	2013	36	72	1813
2013	14	35	542	2013	37	85	1898
2013	15	43	585	2013	38	90	1988
2013	16	46	631	2013	39	84	2072
2013	17	49	680	2013	40	87	2159
2013	18	44	724	2013	41	73	2232
2013	19	57	781	2013	42	99	2331
2013	20	39	820	2013	43	89	2420
2013	21	49	869	2013	44	96	2516
2013	22	54	923	2013	45	91	2607
2013	23	50	973	2013	46	88	2695

	year	week_number	users_number	total_users		year	week_number	users_number	total_users
	2013	46	88	2695		2014	13	167	5098
	2013	47	102	2797		2014	14	162	5260
	2013	48	97	2894		2014	15	164	5424
	2013	49	116	3010		2014	16	179	5603
	2013	50	124	3134		2014	17	170	5773
	2013	51	102	3236		2014	18	163	5936
	2013	52	47	3283		2014	19	185	6121
	2014	0	83	3366		2014	20	176	6297
	2014	1	126	3492		2014	21	183	6480
	2014	2	109	3601		2014	22	196	6676
	2014	3	113	3714		2014	23	196	6872
	2014	4	130	3844		2014	24	229	7101
	2014	5	133	3977		2014	25	207	7308
	2014	6	135	4112		2014	26	201	7509
	2014	7	125	4237		2014	27	222	7731
	2014	8	129	4366		2014	28	215	7946
	2014	9	133	4499		2014	29	221	8167
	2014	10	154	4653		2014	30	238	8405
	2014	11	130	4783		2014	31	193	8598
	2014	12	148	4931		2014	32	245	8843
	2014	13	167	5098		2014	33	261	9104
	2014	14	162	5260		2014	34	259	9363
	2014	15	164	5424		2014	35	18	9381

Insights:

The images show the growth of users over a period of time. There is a continuous increase in total users each month from 2013 week 0 to 2014 week 35.

3) Weekly Retention Analysis:

Objective: Analyze the retention of users on a weekly basis after signing up for a product.

Code:

```
WITH signups AS (SELECT user_id, week(occurred_at) AS signup_week, count(user_id) AS
retained_users FROM events
```

```
WHERE event_type = 'signup_flow' AND event_name = 'complete_signup'
```

```
GROUP BY user_id, signup_week),
```

```
engagement AS (SELECT user_id, week(occurred_at) AS engagement_week FROM events
```

```
WHERE event_type = 'engagement'
```

```
GROUP BY user_id, engagement_week),
```

```
user_weeks AS (  
SELECT s.user_id, s.signup_week, e.engagement_week, e.engagement_week - s.signup_week AS  
week_difference  
FROM signups AS s  
JOIN engagement AS e  
ON s.user_id = e.user_id  
WHERE e.engagement_week > s.signup_week),
```

```
weekly_retention AS (  
SELECT signup_week, week_difference, count(distinct user_id) AS retained_users FROM  
user_weeks  
GROUP BY signup_week, week_difference),
```

```
total_signups AS (  
SELECT signup_week, count(distinct user_id) AS total_signups FROM signups  
GROUP BY signup_week)
```

```
SELECT ts.signup_week, wr.week_difference, wr.retained_users, ts.total_signups,  
round(wr.retained_users * 100 / ts.total_signups,2) AS retention_rate  
FROM weekly_retention AS wr  
JOIN total_signups AS ts  
ON wr.signup_week = ts.signup_week  
ORDER BY ts.signup_week, wr.week_difference;
```

Results:

	signup_week	week_difference	retained_users	total_signups	retention_rate
▶	17	1	59	72	81.94
	17	2	24	72	33.33
	17	3	16	72	22.22
	17	4	11	72	15.28
	17	5	16	72	22.22
	17	6	11	72	15.28
	17	7	9	72	12.50
	17	8	6	72	8.33
	17	9	8	72	11.11
	17	10	8	72	11.11
	17	11	8	72	11.11
	17	12	7	72	9.72
	17	13	9	72	12.50
	17	14	6	72	8.33
	17	15	5	72	6.94
	17	16	1	72	1.39
	17	17	2	72	2.78
	18	1	114	163	69.94
	18	2	73	163	44.79
	18	3	49	163	30.06
	18	4	37	163	22.70
	18	5	26	163	15.95
	18	6	19	163	11.66
	18	7	25	163	15.34

	signup_week	week_difference	retained_users	total_signups	retention_rate
	18	7	25	163	15.34
	18	8	13	163	7.98
	18	9	18	163	11.04
	18	10	13	163	7.98
	18	11	13	163	7.98
	18	12	15	163	9.20
	18	13	11	163	6.75
	18	14	9	163	5.52
	18	15	11	163	6.75
	18	16	5	163	3.07
	18	17	1	163	0.61
	19	1	142	185	76.76
	19	2	73	185	39.46
	19	3	59	185	31.89
	19	4	40	185	21.62
	19	5	25	185	13.51
	19	6	22	185	11.89
	19	7	19	185	10.27
	19	8	23	185	12.43
	19	9	18	185	9.73
	19	10	15	185	8.11
	19	11	15	185	8.11
	19	12	13	185	7.03
	19	13	11	185	5.95

	signup_week	week_difference	retained_users	total_signups	retention_rate
	19	13	11	185	5.95
	19	14	8	185	4.32
	19	15	9	185	4.86
	20	1	128	176	72.73
	20	2	86	176	48.86
	20	3	52	176	29.55
	20	4	39	176	22.16
	20	5	29	176	16.48
	20	6	22	176	12.50
	20	7	32	176	18.18
	20	8	22	176	12.50
	20	9	21	176	11.93
	20	10	23	176	13.07
	20	11	16	176	9.09
	20	12	17	176	9.66
	20	13	9	176	5.11
	20	14	10	176	5.68
	21	1	121	183	66.12
	21	2	74	183	40.44
	21	3	51	183	27.87
	21	4	34	183	18.58
	21	5	23	183	12.57
	21	6	31	183	16.94
	21	7	28	183	15.28

	signup_week	week_difference	retained_users	total_signups	retention_rate
	21	7	30	183	16.39
	21	8	20	183	10.93
	21	9	20	183	10.93
	21	10	14	183	7.65
	21	11	16	183	8.74
	21	12	17	183	9.29
	21	13	10	183	5.46
	22	1	142	196	72.45
	22	2	82	196	41.84
	22	3	57	196	29.08
	22	4	47	196	23.98
	22	5	38	196	19.39
	22	6	29	196	14.80
	22	7	23	196	11.73
	22	8	26	196	13.27
	22	9	18	196	9.18
	22	10	18	196	9.18
	22	11	12	196	6.12
	22	12	6	196	3.06
	23	1	146	196	74.49
	23	2	85	196	43.37
	23	3	57	196	29.08
	23	4	51	196	26.02
	23	5	44	196	22.45

	signup_week	week_difference	retained_users	total_signups	retention_rate
	23	5	43	196	21.94
	23	6	35	196	17.86
	23	7	27	196	13.78
	23	8	22	196	11.22
	23	9	20	196	10.20
	23	10	14	196	7.14
	23	11	11	196	5.61
	24	1	151	229	65.94
	24	2	89	229	38.86
	24	3	58	229	25.33
	24	4	41	229	17.90
	24	5	32	229	13.97
	24	6	30	229	13.10
	24	7	25	229	10.92
	24	8	15	229	6.55
	24	9	19	229	8.30
	24	10	11	229	4.80
	25	1	165	207	79.71
	25	2	97	207	46.86
	25	3	61	207	29.47
	25	4	40	207	19.32
	25	5	29	207	14.01
	25	6	22	207	10.63
	25	7	18	207	8.70

	signup_week	week_difference	retained_users	total_signups	retention_rate
	25	7	19	207	9.18
	25	8	15	207	7.25
	25	9	16	207	7.73
	26	1	138	201	68.66
	26	2	84	201	41.79
	26	3	60	201	29.85
	26	4	45	201	22.39
	26	5	35	201	17.41
	26	6	32	201	15.92
	26	7	25	201	12.44
	26	8	16	201	7.96
	27	1	161	222	72.52
	27	2	95	222	42.79
	27	3	80	222	36.04
	27	4	51	222	22.97
	27	5	38	222	17.12
	27	6	27	222	12.16
	27	7	23	222	10.36
	28	1	161	215	74.88
	28	2	92	215	42.79
	28	3	56	215	26.05
	28	4	35	215	16.28
	28	5	18	215	8.37
	28	6	12	215	5.58

	signup_week	week_difference	retained_users	total_signups	retention_rate
	28	5	18	215	8.37
	28	6	19	215	8.84
	29	1	160	221	72.40
	29	2	81	221	36.65
	29	3	53	221	23.98
	29	4	39	221	17.65
	29	5	33	221	14.93
	29	6	1	221	0.45
	30	1	171	238	71.85
	30	2	94	238	39.50
	30	3	65	238	27.31
	30	4	43	238	18.07
	30	5	3	238	1.26
	31	1	136	193	70.47
	31	2	69	193	35.75
	31	3	52	193	26.94
	31	4	1	193	0.52
	32	1	174	245	71.02
	32	2	81	245	33.06
	32	3	8	245	3.27
	33	1	187	261	71.65
	33	2	8	261	3.07
	34	1	43	259	16.60

Insights:

The above images show the retention of users on a weekly basis after signing up for a product. The signup_week shows the week the user has signed up, week_difference gives the information, how many weeks the users were retained from the users that signed up in that signup_week. Retained_users are the users those who were retained at the end of the week. Total_signups are the total users who have signed up in that week. Retention_rate is percentage of users that were retained at the end of the week.

4) Weekly Engagement Per Device:

Objective: Measure the activeness of users on a weekly basis per device.

Code:

```
SELECT year(occurred_at) AS year, week(occurred_at) AS week_number, device, count(distinct user_id) AS user_count FROM events
WHERE event_type = 'engagement'
GROUP BY year, week_number, device;
```

Results:

year	week_number	device	user_count
2014	17	acer aspire desktop	9
2014	17	acer aspire notebook	20
2014	17	amazon fire phone	4
2014	17	asus chromebook	21
2014	17	dell inspiron desktop	18
2014	17	dell inspiron notebook	46
2014	17	hp pavilion desktop	14
2014	17	htc one	16
2014	17	ipad air	27
2014	17	ipad mini	19
2014	17	iphone 4s	21
2014	17	iphone 5	65
2014	17	iphone 5s	42
2014	17	kindle fire	6
2014	17	lenovo thinkpad	86
2014	17	mac mini	6
2014	17	macbook air	54
2014	17	macbook pro	143
2014	17	nexus 10	16
2014	17	nexus 5	40
2014	17	nexus 7	18
2014	17	nokia lumia 635	17
2014	17	samsung galaxy tablet	8
2014	17	samsung galaxy note	7

year	week_number	device	user_count
2014	17	samsung galaxy s4	52
2014	17	windows surface	10
2014	18	acer aspire desktop	26
2014	18	acer aspire notebook	33
2014	18	amazon fire phone	9
2014	18	asus chromebook	42
2014	18	dell inspiron desktop	58
2014	18	dell inspiron notebook	77
2014	18	hp pavilion desktop	37
2014	18	htc one	19
2014	18	ipad air	52
2014	18	ipad mini	30
2014	18	iphone 4s	46
2014	18	iphone 5	113
2014	18	iphone 5s	73
2014	18	kindle fire	27
2014	18	lenovo thinkpad	153
2014	18	mac mini	13
2014	18	macbook air	121
2014	18	macbook pro	252
2014	18	nexus 10	30
2014	18	nexus 5	73
2014	18	nexus 7	30
2014	18	nokia lumia 635	33

year	week_number	device	user_count
2014	18	samsung galaxy tablet	11
2014	18	samsung galaxy note	15
2014	18	samsung galaxy s4	82
2014	18	windows surface	10
2014	19	acer aspire desktop	23
2014	19	acer aspire notebook	41
2014	19	amazon fire phone	12
2014	19	asus chromebook	27
2014	19	dell inspiron desktop	36
2014	19	dell inspiron notebook	83
2014	19	hp pavilion desktop	40
2014	19	htc one	30
2014	19	ipad air	55
2014	19	ipad mini	36
2014	19	iphone 4s	44
2014	19	iphone 5	115
2014	19	iphone 5s	79
2014	19	kindle fire	21
2014	19	lenovo thinkpad	178
2014	19	mac mini	18
2014	19	macbook air	112
2014	19	macbook pro	266
2014	19	nexus 10	25
2014	19	nexus 5	87

year	week_number	device	user_count
2014	19	nexus 7	41
2014	19	nokia lumia 635	23
2014	19	samsung galaxy tablet	6
2014	19	samsung galaxy note	11
2014	19	samsung galaxy s4	91
2014	19	windows surface	16
2014	20	acer aspire desktop	23
2014	20	acer aspire notebook	40
2014	20	amazon fire phone	11
2014	20	asus chromebook	41
2014	20	dell inspiron desktop	52
2014	20	dell inspiron notebook	84
2014	20	hp pavilion desktop	30
2014	20	htc one	29
2014	20	ipad air	59
2014	20	ipad mini	32
2014	20	iphone 4s	55
2014	20	iphone 5	125
2014	20	iphone 5s	79
2014	20	kindle fire	23
2014	20	lenovo thinkpad	173
2014	20	mac mini	26
2014	20	macbook air	119
2014	20	macbook pro	256

year	week_number	device	user_count
2014	20	nexus 10	22
2014	20	nexus 5	103
2014	20	nexus 7	32
2014	20	nokia lumia 635	22
2014	20	samsung galaxy tablet	9
2014	20	samsung galaxy note	18
2014	20	samsung galaxy s4	93
2014	20	windows surface	21
2014	21	acer aspire desktop	29
2014	21	acer aspire notebook	47
2014	21	amazon fire phone	5
2014	21	asus chromebook	38
2014	21	dell inspiron desktop	41
2014	21	dell inspiron notebook	80
2014	21	hp pavilion desktop	44
2014	21	htc one	21
2014	21	ipad air	51
2014	21	ipad mini	23
2014	21	iphone 4s	45
2014	21	iphone 5	137
2014	21	iphone 5s	74
2014	21	kindle fire	30
2014	21	lenovo thinkpad	167
2014	21	mac mini	18

year	week_number	device	user_count
2014	21	macbook air	110
2014	21	macbook pro	247
2014	21	nexus 10	25
2014	21	nexus 5	91
2014	21	nexus 7	29
2014	21	nokia lumia 635	25
2014	21	samsung galaxy tablet	6
2014	21	samsung galaxy note	20
2014	21	samsung galaxy s4	84
2014	21	windows surface	17
2014	22	acer aspire desktop	25
2014	22	acer aspire notebook	41
2014	22	amazon fire phone	5
2014	22	asus chromebook	52
2014	22	dell inspiron desktop	52
2014	22	dell inspiron notebook	92
2014	22	hp pavilion desktop	38
2014	22	htc one	24
2014	22	ipad air	58
2014	22	ipad mini	34
2014	22	iphone 4s	45
2014	22	iphone 5	125
2014	22	iphone 5s	71
2014	22	kindle fire	21

Insights:

The above images show the activeness of users on a weekly basis per device. Year and week columns show the year and week. Device column shows the device used by the users. Users_count is count of users using the device in a particular week of the year. 2014, Week 30, macbook pro device has largest users count of 322 users in that week.

5) Email Engagement Analysis:

Objective: Analyze how users are engaging with the email service.

Code:

```
WITH email_engagement AS ( SELECT sum(CASE WHEN action = 'sent_weekly_digest' THEN 1
ELSE 0 END) AS total_sent,
sum(CASE WHEN action = 'email_open' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS total_open,
sum(CASE WHEN action = 'email_clickthrough' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS total_clickthrough,
sum(CASE WHEN action = 'sent_reengagement_email' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
total_reengagement FROM email_events)
SELECT total_open*100/total_sent AS open_rate,
total_clickthrough*100/total_sent AS clickthrough_rate,
total_reengagement*100/total_sent AS reengagement_rate FROM email_engagement;
```

Results:

	open_rate	clickthrough_rate	reengagement_rate
▶	35.7256	15.7333	6.3789

Insights:

The above image shows the engagement of users with the email service. Open_rate is the percentage of users who have open the email. Clickthrough_rate is the percentage of users who have clicked on a specific link attached in the email. Reengagement_rate is the percentage of users who are already part of the other services and the new service is also offered. The open_rate of the users from the given data is 35.72%, clickthrough_rate is 15.73% and reengagement_rate is 6.37%.